

The Weekly Louisianaian.

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After this feud of yours and mine

The sun will shine;

After we both forget, forget,

The sun will set.

I pray you think how warm and sweet

The heart may beat;

I pray you think how soon the rose

From grave dust grows.

[November Scribner's.]

THE MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Hon. J. S. Hinton, of Indiana,

delivered at the town of Brazil in that State on the 12th inst. a speech upon the above named topic, replete with gems of thought, of logic, and excellence of matter and arrangement, well worthy the perusal of Republicans everywhere. From the manuscript copy of the address sent us we cull the following, regretting that, interesting and instructive as the entire speech is, we are compelled from the press of other matter to afford only a synopsis:

"Fellow-Citizens—Even since the fall of man in the Garden of Eden, evil has been extant in the world; it has been the object of all true reforms to remedy the evil by diffusing light and knowledge. This in my humble opinion has been done by the Republican party: First, through Abraham Lincoln, our emancipator; second, by the party adding the three great amendments to the Constitution by abolishing slavery and making its subjects citizens of our common country."

Alluding to the grand work of the Republican party in abolishing slavery and subduing the rebellion, the speaker then gives a just but withering exposure of the Democracy; of its opposition to the war for the Union; its opposition of emancipation, and its continued impediments to the acceptance of the constitutional amendments and the prosperity of the country through obedience to the laws.

The attitude of the Democratic party at present the speaker thus defines:

"But when the rebellion was crushed and they were invited to aid in removing its cause, as well as cause for future rebellion, by abolishing slavery, they refused to do it. How can that refusal be excused or forgiven? The great act of emancipation, while it is the grandest in history, it is the least expensive. It cost nothing but a vote, yet this they refused to give. By simply saying on their ballots 'yes' instead of 'no,' they knew they could give freedom to millions of human beings. They were sure of victory if they said yes; they could only hope for victory if they said no. It was a mere question of volition. The question was fairly and squarely put to them after shuddering all through the Red Sea and standing on dry ground on the other shore, standing in that marvellous light that lightens the latter part of the nineteenth century;—they were plainly asked: Are you willing the bondman should be free? and they said 'no.' Can any honest man find in his soul an excuse for such impious refusal?"

Alluding to the Thirteenth Amendment Mr. Hinton eloquently depicts the blessings of emancipation, adding:

"With emancipation comes also that which is dearer to the true patriot than life itself, country and home. And this doctrine of the law is the broad and comprehensive application explained, is now accepted without serious objection by leading jurists and Statesmen everywhere."

The following appeal is an exposition of facts worthy the attention of our own German-American and Irish-American citizens:

"Let me appeal to our German fellow-citizens who have been so earnest in behalf of liberty here and have taken such a decided stand in aid of our cause, and in fact among the early advocates of the anti-slavery movement in this country. We ask you not to desert us now when your votes and influence are so much needed. A word to our Irish fellow-citizens whose interest with ours does seem to be one, for we know how to appreciate your kindness, and well do we know to sympathize with you in the wrong you are suffering at the hands of your British rulers. We are your friends and hope you will be ours. Can you forget the services of that colored battalion tendered your race and proffered to accompany the Fenians in Canada and assist in freeing Ireland. I hope to see the day when our interest will be the

same, when none shall be known by tongue, clime or color, when, as the poet Burns says, 'A man's a man for a' that.'"

Of the Republican party's work in making labor honorable and restoring the South to freedom and immigration, the speaker said:

"We have opened this eight hundred thousand square miles South to free laboring men, they can go there now, they are going there now. The German, the Englishman, the Irishman, the New England Yankee, the man of the Middle States, of the Northwest can go there now, engage in the mechanic arts, cultivate the soil, and in all the pursuits of life no longer feel the degradation that rested upon workmen when labor was extorted by the last. Let the man who toils for wages, whether in the mill, on the farm, or in the mechanic shop, realize what has been done during these last dozen years to lift from toil the badge of dishonor, and to open the great South to the free laboring men of the world. Let him remember with grateful heart that he owes it all under providence to the Republican party."

With an earnest appeal to the colored men of Indiana to stand by the Republican party, which wrought their deliverance and their manhood, Mr. Hinton concluded.

TEXAS LAWLESSNESS.

In a letter to the Chattanooga Convention, fearful in its array of facts, and written with the dispassionate temper of a historian, a cool observer of the events he describes, Governor Davis of Texas has given an exposition of affairs there which will vividly recall Sheridan's famous words. Says the Governor:

"But not all nor half of the killing touched politics. What proportion was brought about by that cause it is difficult to fix. I suppose that at least one-third of the killing of colored people by white men may be said to have a political tinge. Thus the killing of the seven colored men near Bryan, Texas, in April last on pretense of a crime which was never legally proved against any one of them, the murder of the four young colored men named Brooks, in Wharton county in March last, without any charge against them whatever, and the whipping of Mr. Washburne and ill-treatment of the Gesners in Guadalupe county, might be properly termed political, while, on the other hand, the breaking into Belton county jail in May, and killing the nine prisoners there confined, as also the score or more other instances during the past eighteen months, of jail breaking or burning, had nothing to do with politics. There has been lately a pretty liberal killing of Mexicans in our southwestern counties. The Mexican Consul at San Antonio complained of this, and (in the spirit which felt good over the assassinated policeman) he was answered, substantially, that these practices were the custom of the country, and that his countrymen might withdraw across the Rio Grande if they did not like them. Politics have little to do with killing Mexicans. They stand killing better than any other race we have yet come in contact with. This, and the custom of the country, may be accepted as sufficient reasons why we kill them."

"The most of these Mexicans, and indeed, of the killed of all classes, are the victims of lynch law, which, so far from lessening the crime, which it pretends to punish, increases it, showing here again that 'like breeds like.' The courts, even before the war, had commenced to cede their functions to irresponsible mobs. The very Supreme Court of the State more than half way approved their action in a certain case, and the judge of the district in which the capital was situated about the commencement of the war directly charged the grand jury of one of his counties, that such was a proper expression of the will of the sovereign people. This judge referred to the lynching of Abolitionists and Unionists. But about

six weeks since, the Democratic Criminal Judge at Galveston, the leading city of the State, signalized the advent of his party to power, and invited contempt for his jurisdiction by an out and out commendation of the practice."

DAY WITHOUT NIGHT.

There is perhaps no influence so subtle, yet so constraining, as that of climate, sun, and air. And the sensation of the Arctic double day, light perpetual, is something quite new and extraordinary, exciting yet invigorating. It enables one to go to bed at 1 o'clock and rise again at 5 without the least feeling of lassitude. Only very little sleep is required where the life-giving rays never desert us. An approximation to this higher animation may be felt in the Shetlands, where the children may be seen playing on the hillside and in daylight till 11, and people turned into bed very late and reluctantly. Yet the extreme north of the Shetlands is only as far north as Bergen, at which place the Arctic voyager feels already, and with intense regret, that the long days have left him, that the nights of the less favored Southern countries are beginning, and that gas in the streets and candles in the house are not cast-off absurdities. Indeed, as to latitude, Norway may be almost said to begin where Great Britain ends. Christianand, the extreme southern point of Norway, is in latitude 58 degrees, on the same parallel with the South of Sutherlandshire, about Dunrobin Castle and Lairg. Thence Norway extends for more than thirteen degrees to beyond 71 degrees, or 41 degrees beyond the Arctic Circle. The entrance into the Arctic region makes a more sudden and violent change in the summer climate than might have been expected. No experience in the long days in the north of Scotland, or even at Thronthjem (63° 40'), gives any adequate forecast of the true Arctic night. Near the Arctic circle you may, for about a fortnight at midsummer, see the sun descend below the horizon ten minutes before twelve, leaving a sudden light, as if he were behind a cloud, and rise again at ten minutes past, nearly at the same spot, which of course is north, with enhanced splendor. For a few minutes of the sun's absence a night-chill is perceptible, which is dispelled directly by his rising rays; but so far we have not reached the Arctic summer. The next night, if you have been voyaging on mean-while, you must be a degree or so within the circle, and if the weather is fine and the northern horizon free from high land, you may carefully watch the golden orb (not generally so red as with us) descend toward the horizon but when about three times his own diameter from the horizon, after a few minutes of apparent stand-still, begin to rise again, moving toward the east. The heat and brilliancy of the sun this night are such that parapsols are generally used, till the interest of the few minutes of crisis causes them to be discarded, and that if there be not too much wind, holes may be made in woolen clothes, pipes lighted, etc., by ordinary burning glasses; the sun may be gazed on, though with some pain, by the naked eye. The further north you go the higher is the sun's lowest point, till at Tromso (68° 40') he is five or six times his diameter above the horizon, and the longer is the period during which he never sets, which is a full month at Hammerfest (78° 40'). The amount of light of course diminishes during the evening, but after 10:30 remains the same, and appears toward midnight rather to increase. It has greater softness than the light of day, and sheds a peculiar, warm glow over the sea and rocks

which must be seen to be thoroughly understood. After midnight it is interesting to watch the evening light change its character; about 12:30 or rather later it assumes a whiter color, more like what we know as early morning light an hour after sunrise. The birds fly about, the fishes jump, and animated nature seems to know as little of night as inanimate. On shore for instance, at Tromso, people are out walking or standing at their house doors, enjoying the night as we do the day. Perhaps they retire to sleep at 1 or 2; but sleep seems scarcely a necessity to them and they are up again early. It deserves to be recorded also that a photographer at Tromso took successful portraits of a large group of steamboat passengers exactly at midnight June 27. It need hardly be mentioned that neither within the Arctic Circle nor considerably South of it were any stars visible at midsummer, nor till the end of July and the moon but rarely, and then, as pale as at noon in England. Of course this description is true only of brighter, cloudless nights; there are dull nights there, as there are dull days with us; and many a traveler may steam from Thronthjem to the North Cape without ever seeing the sun at midnight, or being able to read the smallest print at midnight through his porthole, as the present writer could do shortly after leaving Thronthjem.—Saturday Review.

WITTY SAYINGS OF JERROLD.—In one of his plays, an old sailor, trying to snatch a kiss from a pretty girl—as old sailors will—got a box on the ear. "There," exclaimed Blue-jacket, "like my luck; always wrecked on the coral reefs!"

In another of his comedies he makes a cynical dog in a wrangle with his much better half say to him, "My notion of a wife of forty is, that a man should be able to change her, like a bank-note, for two twenties."

When the fight of Guisot and Louis Philippe was the fresh talk of London, a writer of no great parts was abusing the revolution and pitying Guisot. "You see," he observed, "Guisot and I are both historians—we are now in the same boat." "Aye, aye," replied our wit "but not with the same scull."

Jerrold was generous to a fault. He never would say no. His purse—when he had a purse—was at every man's service. If he possessed a shilling somebody would get a six-pence of it from him. He had a lending look of which many took advantage. The first time he ever saw Tom Dibdin, that worthy gentleman and song-writer said to him: "Youngster, have you sufficient confidence in me to lend me a guinea?" "Oh yes," said Jerrold, "I have all the confidence, but I haven't the guinea."

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—A correspondent writes as follows about the sanitary power of a well-known plant: "I have discovered a remedy for pulmonary consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction I have thought philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is the common mullen, steeped strong and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drunk freely. The herb should be gathered before the end of July, if convenient. Young or old plants are good dried in the shade, and kept in clean paper bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the disease. It is good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens the system and builds up instead of taking away strength. It makes good blood, and takes inflammation from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada, and Europe should publish this remedy for the benefit of the human family. Lay this up and keep it in the house ready for use.—Washington Capital."

The Louisianian

G. T. RUBY, Editor.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1874.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager, New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

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THE ELECTION.

Two days hence all our people

shall have decided the ballot box,

the most potent of all weapons in

Republican governments, the ques-

tions at issue in the present cam-

paign. Whether the principles and

measures embodied in the candidacy

of the Republican party securing

justice and equal rights to every cit-

izen and enforcing law, order and

security for person and property

shall obtain, or per contra, the

ideas dominating the many named

White League organizations based

on disorder and class government

shall have sway. The history of

our State since the war, since in fact

the abolition of slavery and the en-

franchisement of the colored citizen,

has been a constant struggle, (as all

over the South), between the advo-

cates of freedom, the lovers of law,

order, and an equal and just govern-

ment on the one hand, and the dis-

affected, dissatisfied, ex-rebellious

and ex-slaveholding classes on the

other. Questions which the sword

should have forever decided are yet

obtruded and confront all loyal cit-

izens in the South because of the

faulty methods of our reconstruction.

Our State in common with the

rest of her sister Southern States

suffers in this regard. No question

pertaining to our welfare and the

State's government can be discussed

without as marked bitterness being

engendered among the opponents

of Republicans as was common to

the advocates of slavery before the

war. The ballot to-day in Louisi-

ana is exercised by all Republicans

under duress. Armed intimidation

of an organization purposedly

marked in its character, and known

as the White League, stalks openly

in our midst. Less than ten years

have elapsed since the war, and yet

the same spirit so rampant in 1865

and the early part of 1867, prece-

ding the war, is as noticeable now.

We are in brief confronted with the

determination of the enemies of

free government in Louisiana to

crush out all vestige of the common

rights of the newly enfranchised,

of colored citizens, and to send the

government again to its ante-bell-

um status.

The question to be decided by

the people's votes Monday is in fact

whether Right or Wrong shall

prevail; whether Freedom, or the

concomitants of Slavery, embodied

in the prejudices and passions

of a disaffected and unreason-

able revolutionary minority

shall obtain. To the solution of

this every Republican voter needs

to do his duty. His rights, not only

of person and property, but his

existence as a free man and a citizen

are alike involved in his exercise

of the ballot on Monday.

Individual preferences as to can-

didates, or local wishes as to the

choice of nominees have little to do

with the great issues involved in the

existence of free government here.

We know full well all the perils

beating Republican voters in the

exercise of the ballot. Intimidation

and perhaps open violence

may be incited, but the duty

which every good man, and more

especially every Republican, and

colored citizen owes to himself,

to his family, and to the national

government in maintaining the

integrity of the Union here, in the

exercise of the ballot, is the

Republican cause impels all

dangers to be incurred in the

exercise of the sacred right of the

ballot. Republicans, friends, neigh-

bors, citizens, let us do our honest

duty. Go to the polls on Monday

and vote the Republican ticket. Con-

siderations in the dignity of your

hood as American citizens, and in

doing this each may retire to his

home, proud of the pleasing satis-

faction secured in Republican tri-

umph and success.

Our Republican Central Execu-

tive Committee have very sensibly

at last determined to permit local

jars among the parish organiza-

tions to be settled by the party at

home. In the Baton Rouge election

the candidacy of Hon. J. H. R. H.

Barr for the State Senate and his

associates for the House and parish

officials, against an opposition which

CENNING BUT IMPOTENT.

The general complaint in the

South has been, and yet remains,

that the Associated Press agents

here never transmitted news over

their wires, if they could help it,

favorable either to Republicans or

the truth. Quite recently we were

shown that a seeming exception to

this general rule had been made.

This was a reported communication

from a sub-committee of fifteen, as

stated, of the Colored Men's Com-

mittee of Fifty, in which over the

signature of a Mr. Tourne appeared

the following telegram in several of

our Northern and Western dailies:

HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE OF FIFTY,

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA,

Room No. 120 Royal Street.

New Orleans, October 19, 1874.

To the Governor of the State of Louisiana:

Sir—It becomes our duty to

state that the address, adopted at a

mass meeting held on the eve of the

8th instant at the Central High

Church in this city, and signed by

A. Morris Chester and others, does

not express or represent the opin-

ions of the Committee of Fifty ap-

pointed at the same meeting.

For the reason that we are not

yet prepared to repudiate Republi-

canism nor join its opponents.

We pledge ourselves to the sup-

port of Republican principles, as

represented by the National party

as long as it continues to support

and vindicate the equality of all

men.

If the present State administra-

tion concedes to us that which we

deem to be just, we further pledge

ourselves to give it our loyal and

cordial support.

R. M. TOURNE, Secretary.

Telegraphed above the impres-

sion obtained by casual perusal of

the above, especially when an in-

spiration was sought to be infused

by interested individuals here, was

that in some of the Colored Com-

mittee of Fifty had repudiated their

own action in their previous en-

dorsement of the Colored Men's

Address. Comparing then above

with the following portions of the

address it will be seen that in this

even attempted arrangement of

cunning white manipulators; there

is but a total and complete repudi-

cation of the same ideas and spirit of

the address. It says in bold and

clear language: "We are Republicans

in politics; both from justice and con-

science. We are Republicans in

policy; both from justice and con-

science. We are Republicans in

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MORHOUSE PARISH.

On the 21st instant a large and

enthusiastic meeting was held at

Bastrop, Morehouse Parish. Early

in the day crowds of people came

pouring into town, and by eleven

o'clock, the hour for the meeting to

commence, the courthouse square

presented quite a lively scene, there

being fully a thousand people in

the enclosure, about one-third white.

A brass band, was in attendance,

which lent additional interest to the

occasion.

The meeting was presided over

by Judge Wheeler, who introduced

in an appropriate manner our

worthy State Senator O. H.

Brewster, who made one of his best

efforts and dealt heavy blows upon

our opponents.

I do not think the white people

of Morehouse Parish will forget the

able and logical manner in which

Senator Brewster discussed the

issues of the hour. On more than one

occasion white men were heard to

exclaim "That is so" when he made

a telling point against the White

Leaguers.

The next speaker was Mr. Spen-

cer, White League, Democratic

Conservative, People's candidate for

Congress, who, I regret to say, in-

stead of a chance for election, I

say regret, for his speech im-

pressed me with the opinion that he

was worthy of a better cause than

being the advocate of a restrictive

policy based on that caste rule in

the platform of the party that has put

him in nomination. His speech

was temperate and well calculated

to deceive the colored voters.

Senator Pinchback next addressed

the audience. He uncovered the

sophistry of Mr. Spencer and

showed conclusively that the col-

ored people, though actions for har-

mony and an equitable distribution

of the offices and powers of govern-

MASONIC:

the manner in which our contemporary, the *Bulletin* divides into medieval and pre-Adams history, to make a figure expressive of condemnation of the "present liberal usurpation" is deserving of consideration for the warlike genius of the excellent journalist who has wrought to perfection. We feel the sorrows, etc., of our Gray street writer and urge all lovers of the righteous in his behalf to give Pinelback on Monday night a given a rousing greeting in his Fourth Ward by his advent though there is a speech on the occasion. At Green's also the count of the Governor had a large and has a full audience.

The Mignonette's Remembrance Society is the name of a subscription which meets in the Fourth District, and the name indicates its literary character. Wednesday evening "Warwick" in company with several friends, spent a pleasant evening with the members of this organization at the residence of Miss Boswell, on St. Mary street. Among the company we noticed Messrs. Daniel, Unborn, Jones, Ferd., Mrs. Tatebe, Mrs. Boswell, Miss Bridges, Holland, Brown, Smith, Johnson, Mahoney, Vincent, Simms, Cleary, McMathan, and Boswell. Such socials also have as desired, the most pleasing and general effects on all their participants and even their friends who participate in the duty to be present. We wish Mignonette's many such occasions.

The undersigned proposes to open in Gainesville, Georgia, a registry for the entry of the names, age and sex and also the market value in specie, of each slave held prior to Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation, i. e. January 1, 1863, and registry to be made in wall-bound books, that are to be kept in fire-proof vault. This is done with a view of getting pay for them some future day. The list should be sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. The fee for registration is ten cents for each name on the list. Clubs containing one hundred names will be recorded for five dollars. Address M. W. Riden, United States Claim Agent, Gainesville, Fla. Ga.

T. NEWMAN, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon
No. 21 Canal Street
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Lincoln: Cage of Terrestrial: Myra of
Heliothes; Kinner of Orleans; Alexander

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